





charges Against the Rev. W. C. Dandy.

bitioners Charge Him with and Private Smoking.

His Daughters to a Dancing, and Speculates in Land.

bits a Vindictive Spirit and Tells Fibs.

Bankers After High Pay.

## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

## Chicago Clergymen Off on Their Vacations.

## Edward Eggleston on Moody—The Camp-Meeting Season.

## The Christian Cynosure on the Laying of the Corner-Stone.

## John Wesley's Bad Habits Up for Discussion.

## Comments and Opinions of the Religious Press.

## Notes and Personals at Home and Abroad.

## Church Services To-Day.

## MINISTERIAL VACATIONS.

For the Chicago churches will be closed during the hot weather of midsummer, yet almost all the pastors will have vacations of greater or less duration. The editors of the *Aliance* are jubilating in advance over their prospective trip to the Rocky Mountains. They will be gone two weeks, and among those who will make up the party will be Gov. Brose, the Rev. Robert Collier, Prof. Nathan Shepard, and several other prominent citizens. The *Aliance* presiding elder, Mr. Dandy, will be retained a committee for the trial of the case, and where it will come off is not known.

The charges which are signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Mr. Brown, and others, are as

Justice, Presiding Elder of the Chicago Stock River Conference of the Methodist

Methodists, it is said, will be standing and

and the Church Committee, before

they will come up for consideration.

In order that this may not

be a business, charges against Mr.

were prepared, which were referred to Dr. Jenkins, Presiding

Chicago District, who will be re-

sponsible for the trial of the case.

The Rev. Mr. Dandy, pastor of the

Adams Street M. E. Church, between the

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## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).  
Daily, by mail, \$12.00; Sunday, \$3.50.  
Twice a year at the same rate.  
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post  
Office address in full, including State and County.  
Remittances must be made by post, express, Post  
Office order, or in registered letter, at no extra cost.  
TERMS TO GIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.  
Post, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.  
Lod, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.  
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,  
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Mr. GEORGE BEMIS ASSOCIATION.—Association  
monthly meeting will be held on Monday even-  
ing, July 6, at Caldonia Hall [16th] Washington  
Street, at 8 o'clock. Program and tickets \$1.00.  
Every member's presence is desired.  
C. J. BEMIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB.—The regular  
monthly meeting will be held on the 16th of July, at  
Washington-st., on next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.  
GEO. T. VAG, Fourth Chairman.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

PURITY IS PRIOR.—"WHY BUY THE  
GROCERIES?"—The following address  
will be sent to the city and country for Tea, Ground  
and Ground Spices, when you are unable to  
go to the store, and grind out your  
coffee daily; also, grind out your Spices, selecting the  
only way to get Coffee and Spices that are really  
pure. The whole and retail grocer, Lind Block, 60, Randolph  
and Market-sts.

## TO-MORROW'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of W. Hosking, "The Game of Speculation" and "The Critic."

HOOLY'S THEATRE.—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Tom Foster's "A-  
ssembly."

MUCKER'S THEATRE.—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Lingard  
Troop. "La Tentation."

DELPHI THEATRE.—Corner of Wabash avenue  
and Congress street. Benefit of Leonard Grover. Comedy  
and farce, and pantomime.

LAKE-SHORE FOOT OF MADISON-ST.—Souther's  
Real Masonic Hippodrome.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.—Lakeshore, foot of Adams  
street. "Faro to Mourning." Afternoon and evening.

TWENTY-THREEST. EAST BALL GROUNDS.—Championship game between the Boston and Chicago.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, July 5, 1874.

Contrary to general expectation, the Judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts, sitting at Madison (Davis, Drummond, and Hopkins), have decided the Northwestern Railroad case in favor of the State authorities, holding that under the Wisconsin Constitution it is competent for the Legislature to fix the rates of toll, even to the extent of destroying the property of the corporation.

## THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Chicago Public Library opened its circulating department on the 1st of May, 1874. This

circulating department had, therefore, been in operation two months at the close of the official

library year, June 30. The progress of the in-

sitution in public favor is shown by the facts

stated in the report of Mr. Poole, the Librarian.

The total number of books in the Library May 1 was 17,355 volumes. Of these a large number

are books of reference, which are consulted by

the visitors in the reading-room; those included,

also, the costly collection presented to the Li-

brary by its friends in England. The number of

volumes available for use in the circulating de-

partment was about 13,000. During the nine

weeks in which the Library has been open the

daily average number of books given out was as

follows: First, 159; second, 260; third, 337;

fourth, 437; fifth, 555; sixth, 671; seventh,

740; eighth, 678; ninth, 804. During the

eight weeks the corner-stone holiday, when the Library was supposed to have

been closed. But few books were taken out on

that day. The Boston Public Library, at the end

of its fifth year, had 34,382 volumes, and report

ed a daily average of \$10 volumes loaned; at the

end of the sixth year this average had increased to 388 volumes. The number of volumes and the

daily circulation increased until, at the end of its

seventh year, with 105,084 books, its daily circula-

tion was 626. In 1873, the twenty-first year of

the Library, with over 180,000 volumes, its daily

average circulation was 864 volumes. The Cincinnati Public Library, at the end of its

fourth year, in 1871, had 33,952 volumes, and an

average daily issue of 377; in 1873, with 59,695

volumes on the shelves, it has a daily average

circulation of 778. The New York Mercantile

Library, with 140,000 volumes, and over 10,000

members, reports a daily average for the year

ending April, 1874, of 654 volumes.

Commenting upon these figures, Mr. Poole is

justified in saying:

Will be seen from these statistics that the Chicago

Public Library, with its collection not half completed,

and without a printed catalogue, has, in the first two

months, with the largest and most successful public

libraries of the country. This position, there is every

reason to believe, it will hold and improve upon.

With no competing library in the city, and with a popu-

lation nearly 500,000, looking to it for reading, it

now seems impossible to fix any limit to the use which

will be made of its books when the shelves are fully

supplied.

It is true that in Boston and New York there

are other libraries from which the public draw

books, but, nevertheless, the figures of the first

nine weeks of our Library are none the less as-

tonishing. To a large portion of our population

the Library is still unknown, and the mode of

procuring books not understood.

The number of books is so limited that many do not

apply under a conviction that they cannot get what

they want, or that when there is but a single copy

of a book the chance of getting it are

small. What is needed is more books. Un-  
fortunately there is but a very small fund

available for that purpose this year, but there is

an admirable opportunity for those who have the

means to endow the institution with a liberal

sum to that end. Had the Chicago Public

Library the means of providing 50,000 volumes

for circulation, there is no reason to doubt that

it would in a very short time have a registry of

25,000 book-borrowers, thereby contributing

pleasure, entertainment, and instruction to as

many families, the larger number of whom have

probably no other means of obtaining books at

all.

## REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

In the July number of the *International Review*, Prof. George P. Fisher, D.D., of the Yale

Divinity School, comes to the defense of the

Bible Revision now in progress in England and

America against the querulousness of some of

the more conservative churches. The necessity

of the revision, Mr. Fisher shows, grows out of

changes that have occurred in the English

language since the present translation was

made.—Misinterpretations of some passages, inter-

pretations proved beyond the possibility of a

doubt to be spurious, infelicities of expression

which leave important passages of doubtful

meaning where the original is perfectly plain,

etc. The most important interpolation which

Prof. Fisher notices is the last sentence in the

Lord's Prayer. "For thine is the Kingdom," etc. Mr. Fisher says it is perfectly certain that Christ never uttered these words, and he thinks that we ought to have the Lord's Prayer as it came from His lips, and not as it was afterwards "improved" by some presumptuous and impudent copyist. The revision is based, of course, on the King James version, and makes no changes in that version unless absolutely required, and then only with the assent of two-thirds of the scholars employed in the work.

Among the mistranslations, or rather misprints, in our version, Mr. Fisher mentions that which occurs in the passage "strain of a gnat and swallow a camel." It should be strain out a gnat. Again, we read that "if the salt hath lost its savor," in such a degree as would excuse him for taking the life of another; that, in such case, his policy may be recovered upon, but in no other.

character of the act is concerned, as defense for murder. The degree of insanity which excuses murder excuses suicide, and makes it not by one's own hand. When a party is so insane that he cannot distinguish between right and wrong he cannot be convicted of murder, nor should any consequences of his suicide be visited on his heirs or others claiming under him. Under these instructions the jury found that Moore was insane to such a degree as not to make the act by which he took his life his own rational act, and they brought in a verdict for the full amount of the policy, with interest.

The sentence of Judge Longyear's decision is that a suicide does not die by his own hand when he is insane to such a degree as would excuse him for taking the life of another; that, in such case, his policy may be recovered upon, but in no other.

## STOPPING THE LEAKS.

The new Secretary of the Treasury seems to be devoting the summer vacation to business. While the other officials are off to the watering-places enjoying their *otium cum dignitate*, or preparing to go, Secretary Bristow, like a prudent, sensible navigator, is devoting the time during which his Department is in dry dock to stopping up the leaks made by his carelessness and stupid predecessors. One very large leak was recently stopped which will, of itself, stop a great many in future. Shortly after entering upon his duties, he discovered that the Chief of one of his Bureaus was traveling in Europe. Nothing remarkable in that. The Chief of a Bureau is just as firmly convinced he ought to travel in Europe as a clergyman is. But when the Secretary looked into the matter a little further, he found that his subordinate was not only traveling in Europe, but that his salary was going up, at the rate of \$5,000 per annum. This was comfortable. He looked a little further, and found that his predecessor had conjured up some ideal work for the Chief to do, by which he received \$25 a day extra in gold and mileage. In other words, he was allowed to go to Europe, draw his salary, and have all his expenses paid, —a programme calculated to make European tours very popular in the Treasury Department. Secretary Bristow, however, failed to see the propriety or justice of such proceedings, and stopped this leak at once by promptly cutting off the remittance and ordering the tourist home again to attend to his business and earn his salary. The consternation with which the tourist will receive this order will only be equalled by the consternation which will seize other heads of Bureaus contemplating visits to the Alps and Roman ruins upon Treasury business.

The new Secretary having stopped up the large leak, has also determined to clean out the Treasury stable, evidently impressed with an idea that the stable attached to the Treasury Department is as comfortable as a coach and four.

Young & Co. brought action of replevin against the Sheriff, making Thorne & Co. and Keck defendants. On the trial of the case, under the ruling of the Court, the jury rendered a verdict for Keck. Young & Co. took the case to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court reversed the decision, holding that the facts amounted to a delivery of the pork to Johnson in Cincinnati, under the contract, so far as to bring the case within the well-settled rule of *coercion*.

The second trial took place last week, before Judge Jameson, who, in a strongly-argued

review of the facts, gave judgment for plaintiff, his reasoning covering the same general views expressed by the Supreme Court. The two points maintained were that there was a delivery at Cincinnati in contemplation of the rule asserted by the Supreme Court, and that Keck & Co. had not been coerced. The Court held that the sheriff had no right to seize the property of a man who voluntarily disposes of himself to the power to perform his duty, and ties up his hands so that he cannot, without breaking his word, "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and see that the laws are faithfully executed."

The facts that he pledged himself in any such manner to the sheriff, and that he was compelled to do so, are ample to sustain the claim of coercion. The sheriff has the right to seize the property of a man who voluntarily disposes of himself to the power to perform his duty, and ties up his hands so that he cannot, without breaking his word, "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and see that the laws are faithfully executed."

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## REAL ESTATE.

quiet week despite an increase in inquiries.

The Lake Forest and South English wood Auctions.

All Condition of the Loan Market for June.

The Real Estate Exchange and the Stock-Brokers.

What the Baltimore & Ohio Road May Do.

Western Avenue -- Transfers -- Miscellaneous.

The intervention of the great national banks has made the dull week in real estate.

It has hardly worth while to attempt to characterize the market, for there is temporarily no market to speak of. Real estate can claim no immunity from the dullness that comes to other departments of business, and is now confessedly passing through a period of inactivity. Real estate is especially one of the secondary departments of business activity, not in the sense that it is of secondary importance, but that its movements and its prosperity, or the reverse, depend upon the results of other business. It is an AXON OF REAL ESTATE POLITICAL ECONOMY

that landed property is the last to rise and the last to fall. It always follows when trade has been brisk and commercial ventures have been a receptacle for the profits. When depression follows repetition, real estate soon becomes more successfully than land suitable for commodities. For a long time values generally have been declining, and have fallen in some instances more than 20 per cent; dry goods have fallen, and hardware, clothing, groceries, commodities generally, have followed or are following the general course. Real estate cannot expect to be an exception. Moreover, it is to be remarked that when all values decline there is not so much a change of value as a change of prices. The

## RELATIVE, NOT ABSOLUTE.

When the prices of real estate will begin an upward movement depends on several circumstances. If the farmers have good crops, and the resultant fall business meets the expectations that are now entertained, and Congress does nothing next winter to derange the currency and the credit system, there will be a period of prosperity times in real estate in the spring.

Whether a speculative buoyancy returns so soon is not the real value of Chicago land property, and that the consideration of the market, but while the city grows real estate values must grow.

Within the active manhood of persons now living this city has increased from one-half to one-half of a million, and the increase is still more rapid. Mr. Grant, the intelligent author of a history of English journalism, and for many years the editor of the London *Morning Chronicle*, asserts the majority of the population of the city are engaged in business or trade.

There are two other trading forces at work in the city, the one is the great number of small retail dealers, and the other is the great number of small manufacturing concerns.

Mr. Grant's divorce business, will go on increasing up to the time in the past.

The majority of agencies that have gathered here a population of half a million and a trade of \$100,000,000,000, the instruments being given to receive part of the purchase-money of property.

Rebates are on the increase, the figures for each of the six months being as follows:

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## FOREIGN.

## ST. LOUIS ERIDGE.

(Continued from the First Page.)

Comments of the French and English Press on Chambord's Manifesto.

The Document the Cause of an Exciting Scene in the Assembly.

Curlist Forces Again Marching on Bilbao.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 4.—The Government will shortly call for a fresh levy of 30,000 men to reinforce the Army of the North.

Castile has decided the overtures of Mariano, consequently the formation of a coalition Ministry is improbable.

BAYONNE, July 4.—Don Carlos has fixed his residence at Tolosa.

Gen. Trias has been dismissed from the cause because he failed to defend the River Ebro, thus causing the defeat of the Hoyals at Guadalupe.

The Carlist force is marching upon Bilbao.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 4.—Bismarck has arrived at Kiel.

FRANCE.

LOUVAIN, July 4.—The French and English press are in a condition of the manifesto of Count de Chambord makes it impossible for him to become King of France.

PARIS, July 4.—"L'Union," which first published the Count de Chambord's manifesto, has been suspended for two weeks.

PARIS, July 4.—In the National Assembly to-day, M. Lucien Bonaparte asked why L'Union was suspended.

M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, in reply stated that he had published the manifesto of Count de Chambord, and that he had done so because he had received the manifesto of Count de Chambord.

There was great excitement in the hall of the Assembly, because the force of the Marchal MacMahon was irrevocable.

Bonaparte then gave formal notice that he would submit an interpellation, and Tuesday next was fix'd for the discussion.

Le Goulet, in his time, died to-day.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—The Town of Terenos has been destroyed by fire. Only ten houses remain.

AFRICA.

GORE, July 4.—Intelligence has been received that 300 convicts at Bissau, Senegambia, invaded a Portuguese settlement and burned eight villages.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 4.—The new telegraph cable of the Anglo-American Company was completed to-day. The Great Eastern will leave on the 27th inst. to lay the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

IRELAND.

AT FORTS, III.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, July 4.—The City of Pontiac was visited by a terrible conflagration, caused by the irrepressible fire-cracker, involving a loss of over \$200,000.

The Phoenix Hotel was totally destroyed, and all the houses were laid in ruins.

The Union Block, the finest business block in the city, consisting of seven brick stores, were all burned to the ground, with their contents.

The Adams, Hough & Ross hardware, and grocery; Bartram & Norton, furniture; W. S. Lacey, agricultural implements; Jos. C. Ladd, clothing; and Morrison, Powers, clothing; S. H. Young, books and shoes; Minier & Lutzen, druggists; A. Major, dry goods; H. W. Peterson, eggs and butter; J. H. Palmer, flour; and S. H. Strong, also the abstruse books of Olney County.

Dr. Joseph Payne lost a set of dental tools and furniture, valued at over \$5,000. Gansus' livery stable and harness, and W. H. and W. H. Powers, books and papers, were also lost.

The Phoenix Hotel was one of the finest buildings of its kind in the State, and is a great loss to the country.

There was little insurance upon any of the buildings. A long service life had been given to all, and at one time it seemed to threaten the destruction of the entire city. No. 2 Bloomington steam fire-engine was telegraphed, and was promptly on the ground, but too late to stop the ravages of the fire. The body of Thomas Burns has just been found in the ruins of Phoenix Hotel, a charred mass.

AT TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, July 4.—There was no restraint put upon the firing of crackers, firearms, and similar explosives here to-day, and the result was a general display of pyrotechnics, of which were directly responsible to fire-crackers.

The first was a small affair, destroying a barn in the northern part of the city. The second occurred in a tenement house on the corner of Madison and Harrison, and was attacked by the flames.

There were a number of other small frame residences, which quickly became a total loss.

At 10 o'clock, the fire spread to the

second story, and a short time after, the fire was extinguished.

The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

AT ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., July 4.—A very disastrous fire occurred in Allegheny City this afternoon. A square and a half of buildings, mostly dwellings, on the west side of Federal street, near Sampson street, and three or four buildings on the east side of Federal street, were totally destroyed.

It was the opinion of the people that the whole upper part of the city would be destroyed, as the supply of water is limited, and a very high wind prevailed.

As the fire spread, however, it was limited to two or three squares of the city, but with the united efforts of the Fire Department and Allegheny Fire Department, the flames were brought under control about 7 o'clock, this evening. Over 100 houses were all destroyed, leaving many families homeless. The loss cannot be estimated. It is thought that it will reach about \$300,000.

The fire, however, is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

AT GLEN ELLIEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGOWEN, Ia., July 4.—Last evening the entire Village of Glen Ellen, opposite the Bismarck, was destroyed by fire.

Estimated loss, \$60,000. The fire originated in Gunner & Son's warehouse, which at the time contained 5,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of oats.

CASUALTIES.

Serious Accident on the Boston & Albany Road.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 4.—A portion of the train on the Boston & Albany Railroad was thrown from the track, and three persons were seriously, and seven slightly, injured.

Bridge Blown Down.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 4.—The long railroad bridge at Leesport blew down to-day. Twenty-eight freight cars went with it. One person, at least, was killed, and many injured.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Arrived Steamships Britannia and Canada, from Liverpool.

London, July 4.—Steamship Belvoir, from New York, has arrived out.

THE CUSTER EXPEDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 4.—The "Courier-Journal" and "Daily Commonwealth" report that the command of the Custer expedition has been given to Dr. P. E. McKeon, and his son, Dr. P. E. McKeon, Jr., and Dr. J. C. Clark, of the Louisville and Frankfort Hospital.

Five soldiers and one teamster were sunstruck yesterday. Exceedingly hot.

BISHOP CUMMINS DEPOSED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 4.—The "Courier-Journal" and "Daily Commonwealth" report that the command of the Custer expedition has been given to Dr. P. E. Smith, Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, officially depositing the Rt. Rev. George C. Conner, Canon Resident Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, in the office of Bishop, and from the ministry of the Church.

PERSONAL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Telegrams from Baltimore report that Bishop Cummins has been deposed. He is to be succeeded by Dr. B. S. Smith, Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, officially depositing the Rt. Rev. George C. Conner, Canon Resident Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, in the office of Bishop, and from the ministry of the Church.

Pillars for the Connecticut Capitol.

A Hartford paper says: "Fourteen of the large stone pillars to be used in the vestibules of the new Capitol arrived on the schooner Susannah, of Portsmouth, N. H. The pillars

were sunk through 20 feet of water and 50 feet of sand.

The original intention had been to place the four pillars in the ground, a platform being driven inside of a coffer-dam 50 feet below water, covered with 20 feet of concrete. As the boulders, however, only showed a depth of 128 feet, it was decided that an additional platform be placed on the surface, and the operation involving an additional expense of \$250,000, but leaving no possibility of accident.

The caissons were constructed of wood with an iron shell covering the sides and roof of the air-chamber. The sides, too, were only carried to 12 feet, and elevators were substituted for the iron shell.

The laying of the piles, completed to carry the superstructure, was begun at 10 a.m. on April 18, 1870, and finished Nov. 4. The piles reached bed-rock March 28, 1871, 136 feet below high-water mark, or 104 feet below the water-surface.

THE FOURTH.

(Continued from the Seventh Page.)

burnt from his fall of twenty feet. Those who witnessed the episode rushed up, expecting to see several dead men, but were disappointed.

On the whole, the celebration was not the success that was expected, and the people were not particularly celebrated. If the ladies had arranged for some attractive novelties and adopted an interesting and formal programme for the amusement of their guests, their success would have been much more gratifying.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## PERIODICALS PATRONIZED.

The children of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards had a rich treat in the evening opposite the residence of Mr. C. F. Perillo, 48 South Carpenter street, in the shape of an unlimited quantity of rockets, torpedoes, Catherine wheels, and emblematic designs of "The Goddess of Liberty," all of which were furnished by that gentleman for the education and instruction of the rising population of the district. A temporary platform was placed across the street, and Chinese lanterns adorned the shade trees which line the walk. "The Show," which was a very creditable one, and one which certainly speaks in favorable favor for the future growth and popularity of Mr. Perillo, (it cost him several hundred dollars,) commenced shortly after 7 o'clock, and was kept up, amid the cheers of the neighborhood, until nearly 10. The boys, however, did not have all the fun to themselves, as the ladies and gentlemen were present, and when the exhibition was at its height, about 9 o'clock, there were not less than 1,000 persons in the audience.

John McKee, youngest son of the Doctor, was slightly cut on the face.

John Gross, of No. 273 Blue Island avenue, was slightly cut on the eye.

Several boys received slight scratches about the face and hands.

Drs. Fraser and Cassell were called, and placed the wounded boy in an comfortable state as possible. The former was unable to determine the result of the younger Scheffer boy's injuries.

The accident was scarcely over when the boys in the neighborhood began to celebrate again by the use of firecrackers, canons and pistols.

ANOTHER DISPLA.

There was a very fine display of fireworks at the track, and the spectators in the vacant lot, at the corner of Seelye avenue and Madison street. The young men gathered in full force.

THE FIRST TEST MADE.

After a weight of 100 pounds, the bridge was able to sustain the weight of one-quarter of an inch. At 10 a.m. the final test was made, with a weight of 565 tons. With 280 tons on each, the detection of the centre arch was 2½ inches, and of the sides 1½ inches. With 565 tons on each, the detection of the centre arch was 3½ inches, and of the sides 2½ inches.

THE STRUCTURE.

The bridge has three spans, the centre of 515 feet in the clear, the side ones each of 497 feet.

Each span is composed of four ribbed arches of cast-iron, the whole presenting a mass of iron 56 tons thick. Brooding on this, a massive beam, formed by arming oaken beams with steel cuttings, was hampered down with planks through the center of each arch, a double course sheeting followed; the pier was closed up, and was kept up, amid the cheers of the neighborhood, until nearly 10.

THE PREMIER.

There was a very fine display of fireworks at the track, and the spectators in the vacant lot, at the corner of Seelye avenue and Madison street.

The young men gathered in full force.

AT SPRING LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Atkinson have their sixth annual Fourth of July at their country residence, Spring Lake, near Arlington Heights. About 225 persons went out on the Northwestern train, and were royally entertained.

The entertainment was given by the members of the Union Council and the Board of Education.

Detectors of a NATION THIEF.

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